APPROACHING CIVIL WAR.

The Departure of More Steam Transports with Troops.

STATE OF FEELING AT THE SOUTH

Our Charleston, Savannab, New Orleans, Montgomery, Richmond and Alexandria Correspondence.

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF.

Map of Pensacola and Fort Pickens.

Arrangements of the Confederate States to Repel Attack.

MPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN VIRGINIA.

End Approaching at Fort Sumter.

parture of Capt. Talbet from Washington with Despatches for Major Anderson.

de of Fort Pickens is not known. e that work. In view of these

Pensacola is an ancient town, having been founded at an early period by the Spaniards. The houses are built injthe clien style, with low, narrow windows and proting roofs, which in some instances run into a shelter ross the sidewalks. In speaking of Pensacola, the Mobile Advertiser, in a recent issue, says:--

noros the sidewalks. In speaking of Pensacola, the Mobile Advertiser, in a recent issue, says:

Pensacola isabistoric ground, and its historic note is essentially military. Centuries ago the warlike events of which it, with its vicinage, was a scene, gave its name a place on the page of history. In its time it has known many masters, and none surrendered it except of necessity, few without a struggle, and none guinelit except by the power of compulsion. It is a "debate-tile ground" by its tradition, its chronicle and its local conditions. Before the days of he sote it was not the undisputed possession of the aboriginal nationalities; for our meagre records of the aboriginal nationalities; for our meagre records of the aboriginal nationalities; for our meagre records of the speaking of the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could speed a warm season in fishery, and enjoy the could force the world wire the point of the speaking the first ownership, and each and all possessed and held it if dame; primarily, and some by treaty right, for a time. There Jackson added something of fame to his name—there Briton fought with Spaniard, Spaniard with Frenshman and Indian, and Indian with Indian—and now again it is the fair hone of contention between the rival races of the ground the course of povernments, and not upon the humors of those concerned in the eyes of the world tirected to it as the Crimes of governments, and not upon the humors of those concerned in the proceedings of the locale. The war between those mighty Powers, Russia, France and England, was fought out on the narrow field of the C

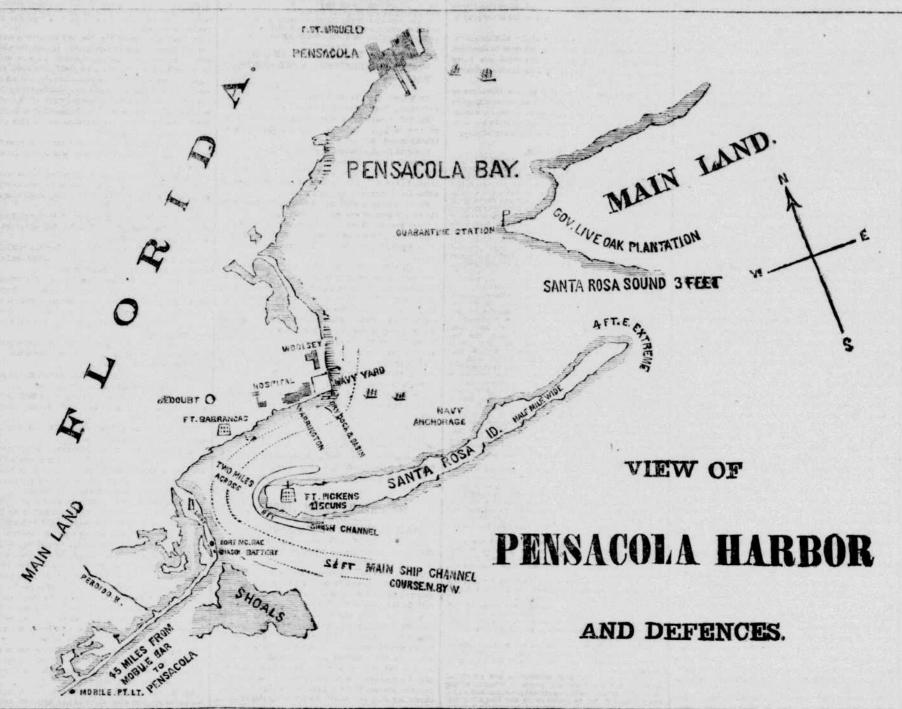
As a summer residence, Pensacola is delightful; for the own is pleasant, the drives good, the scenery romantic, the water excellent, and there is a fine breeze from the sea In the hottest day of summer. The sunset scenes are a beautiful as any in the Bay of Naples.

PENSACOLA BAY. Pensacola bay is twenty seven miles in tength, and in its broadest part twelve miles in width. It lies immediately at the mouth of the Escambia river. Running slong the front of the bay for fourteen leagues, nearly reat and west, is a long line of sandy shore, narrow, bar ren, and so low that in a severe gale the mad waves dash over it. Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor, and cannot be excelled on the Gulf, if by any in this country. It is accessible to frigates of large size, there being twen-ty-one feet of water on the bar; and when once inside. all the ships of our mavy could ride in safety. The chanand runs near the coast seroes the bar, which is short and easily passed. The barbor is completely landlocked, and

istead capacious. The poculiar position of Pensacob bay makes it de sirable as a naval station, as excellent positions for dock-yards can be found in the harbor. When the railroad from Montgomery, now in progress of completion, shall have been finished, the facilities for reaching it will be so much increased that it will present quite another apcarance. The upper arm of Pensacola bay receives the Yellowwater or Pea river, Middle river and Escambia river, eleven miles from the Guif of Mexico.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND. Santa Rosa Island is the great barrier that forms the main or sea enciosure of Pensacola bay. The island is frierteen leagues in length, and, on an average, is not than one fourth of a mile wide, although in some laces it exceeds this considerably. At high over the land. Upon the extreme western end to island, and commanding the entranse commonia bay, stands Fort Fickens, of we shall speak more in detail hereafter. Near THE SEBASTOPOL OF THE GULF

The Probable Rendezvous of the Northern Waval Forces.



except to protect Pensacola from the sea, and to form a regular siege approaches by an attacking force, and yet this force could be excessively annoyed in the em in flank from the Gulf or bay. FORT PICKENS.

Fort Pickens, the great bone of contention in the Gul section of the South, is the principal work of defence for Pensacols harbor. It is built on a low, sandy spot on the westernmost end of Senta Rosa Island, and a little over one mile distant from Fort McRes, which forms another sentinel to the bay. Fort Pickens is a first class bestioned work, built of stone for foundation purposes, with walls of brick and bitumen. Its walls are forty feet in height, by twelve feet in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns in bembyroof casemates, and one tier open or en tartette. The work has all the usual concomitants of a first class work, viz: covert ways, dry ditch glacit and outworks complete. The guns from this work radi ate to all points of the horizon, with flank and enfliading fire in the ditches and every angle of approach. Its goncommand Fort Barrancas, Fort McRea, the Navy Yard and the other works now in possession of the Confederate States troops. The work was commented in 1828, and finished in 1853. It cost the federal government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing the garrison consists of 1,200 soldiers. Its present armament consists of-In bastion, 26 twenty-four pound howitzers; casemate, 2 forty-two pounders, 64 thirty-two pounders, 59 twenty-four pounders; in barbette, 24 eight inch howitzers, 6 eighteen pounders, 12 twelve pounders, 1 ten inch columbiad, mounted, and 4 ten inch mortars, in bad order. The possession of this work, therefore, by the seccessionists is, of course, of the first importance; for unless it is occupied by them it will secure to the United States troops a base of operations along the whole Guif coast, and keep open a road right into the heart of the South, which cannot be obstructed by any fixed fortifications. Once within the gates of the barbor, and an army could be disembarked at any point on the wide bay which it might select. It could run up beyond the Escambia river and land many hours ahead of any op posing force which might be at Pensacoia, besides placing a wide river between it and the latter-or even two rivers, the Escambia and Black Water-by going far mough up. Hence, with a start of at least forty-eight hours, it could march into interior Alabama. An enemy holding Fort Pickens could rendezvous a naval force ther and keep up a blockade of all the ports of the Guif, unless it could be met on the sea. The fort is only approachable by land on one side. Owing to the openness of the country, which is but a barren bed of sand, a party attacking from that quarter would be very much exposed. The federal forces now in garri sen at Fort Pickeus consist of about two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieutenant Slemmer. If Fort Pickens be taken by the secessionists, Pensacole will be the great naval depot of the Southern confederaey, from which no doubt privatoers will be sitted out for the purpose of preying upon the commerce in the Gulf o

Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. FORT PICKENS, JUNIOR.

This is a small outpost of defence or auxiliary of Fort bekens, erected by Lieutenant Slemmer's orders. It is situated about one mile and a quarter from Pickens, and commands the Warrington Navy Yard, in possession of the Confederate States troops. Fort Pickens, Jr., is now used as a station for picket guards, and it will answer the purpose of effectually preventing anything like a curprise of the main fort.

This work is in the possession of the Confederate States troops. It is a powerful and cavile-like massary structure, built on a low sand spit of the mainland, and appears to rise out of the water. It is further seaward than Fort Pickens, of which it is the vira rice across the channel, and a vessel entering must needs run the gauntlet of its guns before approaching the latter which, how ever, of itself effectually closes the harbor against the admission of an enemy of even very heavy force.

This fortification is situated on Foster's Rink, and guards the west side of the mouth of Pensa. cola Bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. The work is some what out of repair, and to view of this fact General Brage

taken from Fort McRes and distributed an ment of the fort is not co water battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns. The interior of Fort McRae is provided with the neces

THE CHASE BATTERY-SAND FORT A. This is a new sand battery erected by the Confederat troops, and is so situated as to rake the front of Fort Pickens. The work has several columbiads in battery, and in case of an attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens these guns would deal out death at a fearful rate to those

| ort Barrancas is on the north of Pensacola Bay, and directly facing the entrance to its month. The work is fioned work, of heavy masonry, and mounts forty-nine guns, all of which are in battery and ready for action. It is at present garrisoned by three hundred troops of the regular army of the Confederate States. In the rear of the fort, and a short distance from it, is a redoubt from which Barrancas receives reinforcements in time of ac tion. Some extensive repairs have recently been completed on this redoubt, and flanking howitzers of scar; Barraneas eight twenty four pound howitzers have re cently been mounted. Fort Barrancas contains 288 eight nch shells, 993 twenty four pound balls, 539 eighteen pound balls, and all the implements for working the can non. Its present armament consists of eleven thirty-two pounders, three eight inch paixhans, two eight inch co lumblads, eight twenty four pounders, five eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, eight twelve pound bewitzers; flank defence, two eighteen inch mortars. THE SAND BATTERIES.

Along the bend from Warrington Navy Yard to the extreme right of Fort McRea there are efficient sand batteries erected at suitable intervals, with the guns bear ing upon Fort Pickens. They are built at considerable distances apart, so as to scatter the fire of Fort Pickens should an engagement take place with that work.

THE PROBABILITIES OF A BATTLE AT PEN-SACOLA.

We have the best reasons for asserting that the Conederate State troops will not precipitate an attack upon Fort Pickens, unless an attempt is made to reinfree that work or otherwise succor it. The reinforcement of Fort Pickens is not an impossibility as long as General Bragg does not operate with a force on Santa Ross Island; but should he succeed in getting over a few pieces of heavy artillery, so as to command the anchorage where the United States vessels are now anchored, the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens would be extremely doubtful. As matters stand now at Pensacola it is excessively dangerous for the United States

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY AT PENSA-COLA.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEP.
Brigadier General Braxton Bragg, Confederate States

Brigadier General Braxion Brage, Confederate States Army.

Major S. H. Lockett, Corps of Engineer.

Major S. Gurner, Aid-de Camp.
Major S. Gurner, Aid-de Camp.
Major R. Wood, Aid de Camp.
Lieutenant-George W. Helt, Aid-de-Camp.
Captan Oblitown kit, Ordnance Officer.
Captan D. N. Increham, Commander of the Navy Yard.
Com. John Bandelob, third in command.

FROM ALABEMA.

Major General Jere, Clerueus, commander State troops.

STAFF.
Colonel John T. Morgan.
Colonel John T. Morgan.
Colonel Clinton Bayts.
Colonel H. P. Watson, Adjutant General.
Colonel R. C. Bulleck, Inspector General.
Gompany.

Contain.

Men.

Monte	iny.	1	Captain. J. R. Whit W. Le Bar J. T. Hugg W. E. Rho P. Diedrich		Men
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troops.	200				
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Ben. Bal	lard Guard		J. C. Bullar	rd	97
De Soto	Irrepressil	des	J. R. Chaln	ners	. 100
De Sow	Guard		S. G. B. Cr	ockett	. 79
Senato	e invincible	es	A. R. Bow	drie	100
Horn La	ke Volunte	erg	S Clark, con Captoria, W. Delay. Thomas W. S. Benton. R. McGowa J. C. Bollan J. R. Chala S. G. B. Cra A. R. Boore. W. H. Kilp W. B. Wadde S. A. Lipsee McKee L. R. David S. M. Phill Wadde Wadde Abert Bock Rea		70
Panola (Suard		B. Moore		. 90
Corinth	Rifles	*******	W. H. Kilp	atrick	7:
Southron	B		W. B. Wade		80
Southern	Avengers.		S. A. Lipeco	mb	70
Port Gib	son Risem	en	- Mckee	ver	51
Madison	Runes		J. R. Davis		71
YB260 1	Tudes		S. M. Phill	pe	81
Jackson	Kines		T E Smitt		68
V ICESOUS	g canets		J. F. White		100
Louises but	a Differen	*******	- white	*********	101
Continuo	Light Infa	ntry	Buck Rea		60
Landerd	ale Riffest.		Rea		71
Enterpri	se Guard		O'Farr	eli	75
Total			Captain.		1,597
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Compa	ny.		Captain.		Men.
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Hama 6	maret		-		71
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Home G Warring Leen Riff Jefferson	ton Dragoo es	EIR	A. P. Avick J. P. Ander	er	. 71 . 43 . 70 . 95

VISIT TO PENSACOLA BAY. AN EXPEDITION TO PENSACOLA—IMMENSE SUPPLIES OF MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR PENSACOLA—FORT MORGAN—THE WAR STEAMER REPAIRING—THE DISTRICT OF WARRINGTON FORT BARRANCAS REDOUBT VISIT TO THE PORTIFICATIONS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY MILITARY REVIEW.

RECAPITULATION.

Mississippi..... Regular Confederate States troops in garrison

(From the Mobile Advertiser, April 3.) Saturday night, having obtained a berth for a trip to the Warrington Navy Yard, at a little after eight o'clock we cast locse from the Hitchcock's press wharf on board the steamer Kate Dale, Capt. J. M. Brainard, bound for that place, with a load as per manifest of 10,000 solid and hollow shot, 40,000 catrisiges, some 149 boxes of grape, and quantities of bacon, pork, flour, and other rations for the troops of the Confederacy. The bat also carried over company A. of the Louisiann Zonaves, Capt. A. Coppers, who, as we left, were saluted with hearty chears by the Mississippians quantered at the press, which were acknowledged by a roll of the drum, the Zonaves not being much given to cheering, but being in fact the most quiet corps we have encountered in these war times. The bay was calm, but not knowing what kind of weather there might be outside, Captain Brainard expressed a doubt whether he should proceed directly on the trip, the Kate Pale's cargo being of a kind which would strain the boat severely in a heavy sea, not to mention the danger of its rolling overboard, and making a considerable smale of things on board while being got rid of.

At twelve o clock we found ourselves close under Fort Morgan, the relief of the fort showing itself sharp and clear in the moorthgirt, with no aign of the about it but the figure of a seminel walking his watch on the ramparts. There was soarcely a perceptable swell on the bar, which we crossed at once, and on rising in the moorning Barganca light was flushing right aboat of us, and on to sexward by the fight shalps and sloop St. Louis, that place, with a load as per manifest of 10,000 solid and

stripped of her planking to the bends, and the timb atripped of her planking to the bends, and the timbers of her upper works have been set up and partially planked; most of the guns have been removed, and two have been planted in a battery behind a rampart of sand just out-side the main wharf; but the pyramids of balls, the quan-tity of which we amused ourselves with calculating, and found to amount to about sixty thousand, do not seem to have been meddled with. There are now more than one thousand tons of these missiles here, besides, what there

have been meddled with. There are now more than one thousand tons of these missies here, besides what there may be at the different forts and batteries.

Among the passengers on board the Kate Pale was Captain user, of the Red Eagles, who brought over a number of recruits for his company, and from whom he had received an invitation to dine at his quarters near the received as invitation to dine at his quarters near the reduct in rear of fort Barrancas. So, after having "done" the Navy Yard, we emerged therefrom by the Warrington gate in search of the read to the Eagle's Nest.

Just outside the gate are the marine barranks, a very neat and conveniently arranged group of buildings, consisting of a Corps de Garde in the centre, with a house for officers' quarters, &c., on each side, and the quarters for the men in the rear. The whole is surrounded by a wall, and encloses a sufficiently spacious parale ground for a battalion of men. The barracks were occupied in part by a company whose name we omitted to learn, and the rest has now even assigned as quarters for the Zouaves.

Warrington is a town composed of houses some neat

has now ecen assigned as quarters for the Zonaves.

Warrington is a town composed of houses some neat
and others shabby, built by permission of the government on government land. Its scenery is more peculiar
than remantic, the principal street being macadamised
with tan bark, and running along the backbone of a crift
of that white sand which Persacola bay produces in such
uprivalled purity. Other drifts intervene between the
street and the beach, as well as a few houses with their
rear gables directed towards Fort Pickens, but most of
the houses are facing the water, and the whole current
of travel follows a plant walk in front of these, and hardity keeps its surface—which is as clean and poisibled as street and the beach, as well as a few houses with their rear galies directed towards Fort Fickens, but most of the houses are facing the water, and the whole current of travel follows a pank walk in front of these, and hardly keeps its surface—which is as clean and poished as the kitchen floor of an old fashioned New Enland farm house—clear from the encroachments for the sand. We don't know how housewives like Warrington, but it is a piace where they have no excuse for sloveuliness of house or dress, or for dirty faced children. A company of soldiers is quartered in the western part of Warrington, and has in charge a two gun battery near the water's edge, with a bomb proof magazine attached, the whole being constructed with sandbags on a foundation of pork barrels, that being the style of milliary architecture most affected by the Todibenes of the confederacy, and they have numbe supplies of both kinds of material at Warrington. In the neighborhood of this battery a clear and copious stream runs into the sea, giving token that so important a military element as fresh water is not dedicient in this our Southern Crimea.

Cressing this stream we soon come to the Marine Hospital, now the headquarters of Gen. Bragg, and some distance beyond it are the general burracks, a large three story building, only a portion of the plan of which is completed, but even now having room for five or six hundred mot. Here are quartered about half of Col. Clayton's regiment, his own ounriers being in a comfortable frame building, more to the front and east. In the rear of these is the parade ground, with room for the maneutres of a full regiment, and with convenient houses around for the quarters of officers, the whole encompassed with groves of live cak and other growth. From the burracks a rail-road track furnishes means of onveyance for stores to and from the redoubt, about a thousand yards in the rear of Fort Barrancae, which they for armament.

The redoubt, at which we derive the purpose being to serve as a depot of provisions

not more than ten or a dozen have any interest in negro property, and the three theutenents and Orderly Segrenat are all grandfathers. Each one of them can take of a grey squirrel's head every pop, in the tops of our forcest recent with the ritle.

property, and the three lieutenants and Orderly Sergeant are all grandfathers. Each one of them can take off a grey squirrel's head every pop, in the tops of our forest trees, with the rille.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 31st ult. says:—We understand that five bundred troops for Florida will arrive at Columbus, Georgia, about the 7th. The quest from Georgia, consisting of about 1,000, will rendezvous at Macon, and as soon as tents and equipments can be furnished them, will march direct to Pensaccia. Two regiments from Mississippi, in all about 1,700 men, are now on their way to that point. They go by the way of Mobile, and thence across the country from Biskely. The Louisians regiment, consisting of over 1,000 men, are now prepared to move, and will leave in a short time. There are now 1,700 men at the spot which the "philosophic" Greeiey calls another Sebastopol, and where he says the "rebellion" is to be crushed out; and when the reinforcements now on the way and preparing to move reach there, the whole number will amount to about to aprile their lives, it necessary, for the honor and independence of their country.

THE GAREISON AT FORT MORGAN, ALA-BAMA.

The Mobile Register states that thirteen companies, in ill 1 072 men, constitute the garrison at Fort Morgan. It is much larger than necessary, and it is quite likely some may be sent to Florida. There are two ten inch and two right inch columbinds, now mounted and commanding the channel and outer bar, says the Register, and to this battery the were large guns daily expected will be added. These new and heavy guns are additional to the regular armament of the tori. Fort Morgan is now a most power-ful post, and we doubt the ability of any force, land or navel, to take it. Col. W. J. Hardee is communder.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE. New ORLEANS, April 2, 1861.

Lote New From Trans-Activity Among the Teens State

Military Authorities, dz.
We have Galveston dales to the 30th March, which give nformation of another invasion of that State from the Merclean frontier. I give you from the Galveston Golfon extra, of the 36th March, the following items:—

The scheoner Shark arrived at Brazes last Saturday, and test, taking orders from Gen. Nichols to Sergean Froer, ordeance Sergeant in charge at Brazos, to load the cheener with as full a cargo as he could put abourd of ennou, shell shot ac., and despatch her to Galveston Sergeant Greer left the same day for Brownsville to minunicate this order to Colonel Ford.

On Monday, 25th, Sergeant Greer returned from Browns ville. Colonel Ford gave him orders to prepare all the

ville. Colonel Ford gave him orders to prepare all the beavy guns and ordinance stores, to be shipped at once for Brownsville, on a steamboat that the Colonel would charter and send down for them.

Colonel Ford stated that he had reliable information from merchante and other reliable citizens in Matamoros that General Ampudia, at the head of 3,000 Mgxicans, was sixty nalses of, marching on Brownsville. Impudiahas sent out express far and wide with piacards and Mexico; that she had no longer the support of the United States government and army that now was the time to take her back, and he called on all good patriots and soldiers to come to his standard for this purpose. He was receiving reinforcements in large numbers and rapidly.

Our can opinion is that Ampudia would like to make a raid on Matamoros, and perhaps Brownsville, seize all

Our own cylnien is that Ampudia would like to make a raid on Matairorce, and perhaps Brownsville, seize all the valuables he could, and then leave.

INTERESTING FROM GEORGIA.

THE SCHOONER FIRED INTO AT CHARLES. TON.
OUR MAVANNAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Fort Monterie Pires on a Schooner—The Captain Heists the American Ensign—The Vessel Puts to Sea, do., do. The schooner R. H. Shannon, March, master, from Box ton for this port, was fired upon yesterday in attempting to enter Charleston harbor. Captain March mays the westher had been stormy for several days, and he had ob-